

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 852—Third Year.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

Circulation 1,500.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
 IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
 For balances in our favour, ... 12 1/2 per cent.
 For balances in favour of customers, ... 12 1/2 per cent.
 IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
 For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
 For balances in favour of customers, ... 12 per cent.
 Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above specified place, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favour of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto, Olimpo, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. PEARCE, GOSWELL, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARNES and Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL. Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 63 Calle San Martín (opposite the Bolsa).

THOMAS B. HALL.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of THE NATIONAL BANK can be obtained from WANKLYN and Co., No. 98 Calle San Martín.

Athlone	Ennis	Michaelston
Bally	Galway	Monaghan
Ballymore	Kanturk	Mullingar
Boyle	Kells	Nenagh
Carlow	Kilkeny	Newcastle
Carriemacross	Kilbarney	New Limerick
Carleton-on-Ouse	Kilbeggan	New Ross
Cashe	Kilcubbin	Oldcastle
Castellana	Kilcubbin	Oldcastle
Charleville	Lisamore	Roscrea
Clonakilly	Lisnakeilly	Thurles
Cork	Lisnakeilly	Thurles
Dublin	Lisnakeilly	Thurles
Dungannon	Lisnakeilly	Thurles
Ennis	Lisnakeilly	Thurles

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association.

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS.

7 Calle Mayo.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.
 CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
 This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this City. The head-offices are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements for the largest life bonuses (£2 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years by any Co., for the enormous extent of its transactions, amounting to £10,000,000 in new life assurances for 1862, and a fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal;" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half a million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 50 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1864 shows that all the property of the Co. amounting to £10,000,000 is real and substantial property, the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase during 1864 on fire business was 500 per cent, and on life 150 per cent.

Messrs. H. A. GREEN and Co. are authorized to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shows an annual revenue of £200,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN and Co., Ship-brokers,

63 Calle Reconquista.

Note—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

DIRECTORS.

Bor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
 Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
 Felipe Lavallol.
 Adolfo Lomb.
 Ambrosio P. Leizaola.
 Mariano Tomkinson.
 Mariano Casarosa.
 Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this date, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different ships of Force to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

J. D.

G. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank

(Limited).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital—1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed ... 6 per cent.

Charged ... 12 1/2

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days ... 7 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 3 per cent. per annum.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

ISSUED BY THE

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

New Work on the Argentine Republic.

In the Press and will shortly be Published, in one volume, crown octavo, with Maps, Illustrations, Appendixes, and Statistical Tables.

BUENOS AYRES, AND ARGENTINE GLEANINGS.

With Extracts from Diary of Salado Exploration, 1852 and 1853.

By THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.R.G.S., &c., &c.

I.L.B.M. Consul for Rosario.

Author of "Niger-Tahadda-Binero Exploration," "Impressions of Western Africa," "Ten Years' Wanderings amongst the Ethiopians," &c., &c.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Chancery Lane, S.W.

Ordnance Publisher, Geographical Establishment, and London School Library.

And at the "Standard" Office, Buenos Ayres, where orders for the Work will be received.

This Work is to be illustrated with three Maps, one of them being Dr. Burmeister's Chart of the Argentine Republic, on which the author's journey is traced by John Coghlan, Esq., C.E. It has besides a number of pictorial illustrations, statistical tables of the commerce of Buenos Ayres and Rosario from A.D. 1851 to A.D. 1863—records of the progress and present condition of education in Buenos Ayres—geographical descriptions of our principal buildings—synopsis of Land Laws in Buenos Ayres as well as in Santa Fe—tables of outlay and profit in sheep-farming—tables of commerce between Rosario and the interior provinces—sketches of the habits and peculiarities of the Gauchos—illustrations of life in the provinces, historical, ethnological, and geographical episodes of the Salado Valley, the Grand Chaco, the provinces of Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, and Cordoba—description of Matadero and Saladero performances—with an account of the progress of cotton cultivation, colonization, immigration, railways, and river navigation.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, LIFE INSURANCES, &c.

Approved by Government, founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to June 30th, 1864—

In hard dollars, ... 250,122 dols.

In paper currency ... 370,000 "

Inversion of funds.

Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; and No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuena, President.

Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President.

Antonio Marco del Pont.

Jacobo Tharavici.

Constante Santamarina.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Poma.

J. A. Fernandez.

L. B. Wilkie.

Marino Bullinghurst.

Ladislao P. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASASO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, Calle de la Calle Moneda, 120, Buenos Ayres.

(This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.)

By the accumulation of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital.

With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.

4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares of the city.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office.

No. 57, Calle San Martín (Alto).

THE GUARDIAN

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and incorporated by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate: DRABBLE BROTHERS and Co.,

CALLE PIEDAD 12.

Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WITH VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plain boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jontopkins Tansdick (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company

Ports of the Uruguay.

"ER."

This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Port every Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, for persons going to Gualeguaychu, who are landed there without the inconvenience of being transhipped to other vessels in Fray Bentos.

FARES.

CABIN. STEERAGE.

First. Second. Third.

Higueritas ... 4 ... 3 ... 2

Fray Bentos ... 8 ... 4 ... 2

Gualeguaychu ... 10 ... 5 ... 2

Rosario ... 10 ... 5 ... 2

Concepcion ... 10 ... 5 ... 2

Paysandu ... 12 ... 6 ... 2

Corrientes ... 10 ... 5 ... 2

Salto ... 10 ... 5 ... 2

Paros will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Mayo, up to Nine o'clock, and Speed up to Eleven o'clock in the morning of the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Mayo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

Established more than Thirty Years.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c.

The sufferings which these excruciating diseases have entailed upon mankind are too numerous to mention, and are too generally attributed to the use of "Feaver's Embrocation." When applied in the most violent and distressing cases of Gout, Rheumatism, &c., it never fails to produce the most happy effects. The combination forming this invaluable remedy is based on philosophical principles, and is from every thing in the remotest degree allied to quackery. Powerful in its effects, and innocent in its composition, it is destined to the highest rank in the medical world—"Morning Chronicle."

Extract from a letter of J. E. Norton, Esq., Surgeon, Liverpool.

"No family ought to be without this incomparable remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Hooping-cough, Croup, Spasms, Sprains, Bruises, Punctures, Contractions, Chloric Inflammation, &c. The inestimable properties of this simple compound consist in its positive inability in subduing inflammation and swelling, no matter how violent or from what cause. The disease must yield to its action, and the patient be cured."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, price 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Depot—J. FRANKLIN & Son, William-street, and 5 & 6 Water-street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

Leeds Importers, Colman and Medical Plaster Manufacturers. Established 1815.

LEA & PERRINS,

CELEBRATED

WORCHESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY

CONNOISSEURS

to be the

ONLY GOOD SAUCE

and applicable to

EVERY VARIETY

of

DISH.

SEASONABLE NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. AND P. having discovered that several of the "Foolish" Markings have been supplied to the public, and that the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine SAUCE, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. removed; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the "Wrapper, Label, Stopper and Bottle."

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Worcester, England; Croxall and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

OSTEO OIL.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or other fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires,

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Some two years ago the Peruvian Government commissioned the distinguished economist Sor Seoane to seek the co-operation of the River Plate Republics and Brazil in the project of a continental Congress. At that time it was a puzzle to many, why Peru displayed such an extraordinary interest in forming a S. American confederacy, but the cause was soon discovered, when the dignitaries of the Republic commenced butchering European immigrants in cold blood and defying the vengeance of an outraged flag. The project at first met with an unfavorable reception; but when the Spanish forces seized the Chincha Islands, there was a pretext for reviving the scheme, and eight republics of the sixteen in this continent were induced to send representatives to the Congress of Lima.

The states so represented are the following:—

Guatemala—General Herrar.
New Grenada—D. Justo Arsemena.
Venezuela—D. Leopoldo Guzman.
Ecuador—D. Vicente Piedrahita.
Peru—D. Gregorio Paz Soldan.
Bolivia—D. Juan Cruz Benavente.
Chile—Ex-president Manuel Montt.
Argentine Republic—D. Domingo F. Sarmiento.
Empire of Brazil—D. Adolfo Varnhagen.

The states which have failed to accept the invitation are:—

The United States of America.
The Southern Confederate States.
The Oriental Republic of Uruguay.
The Republic of Paraguay.
The Republic of Costa Rica.
The Republic of San Salvador.
The Republic of Honduras.
The Republic of Nicaragua.

The Congress was to open on Oct. 15th, but we may predict a wretched failure, owing to the conflicting opinions and limited powers of its component parts. Of the eight states assisting, four are either hostile to the South American confederacy or wholly unable to co-operate therein. The remaining four are not agreed upon the question of Spain and Peru, and even if they were, their united force is as nothing compared with that of a nation which has already thrown down the gauntlet to the 16 republics of America.

If the Congress were assembled in any other capital but that of Peru, the result might be more propitious, but many states are naturally unwilling to take any responsibility in the massacre of Talambó. If the 16 republics of the new world all concurred, their action would be more imposing, but we have abundant proof that the eight plenipotentiaries now assembled will have a grand fracas before concluding their sessions.

Ecuador has formally demanded annexation to France on the same terms as Canada regarding Great Britain, and whether Napoleon grants the prayer or not, this republic is doomed to a lamentable civil war. Already the factions are in open campaign, and Peru lends the same moral (?) support to the rebels that Buenos Ayres has done in Banda Oriental. García Moreno, President of Ecuador, is declared a traitor, and we can hardly understand how his deputy is received at the same council-board with the Peruvian and other representatives, as Sor Piedrahita must prove an apple of discord in the Congress.

New Granada cannot be expected to join in an anti-European league, as its relations with France and Spain are very brittle, and in the late difficulty about M. Mazaredo the Government shewed a disposition to listen to any just demands.

Venezuela is distracted with a civil war in which the province of Guayana has seceded from the republic, and it is likely other provinces will follow the example, splitting up the nation into a multitude of petty conflicting states.

Guatemala and all Central America will offer the most decided opposition to republican progress, having declared a wish to be annexed to the new empire of Mexico. President Carreras under date June 26th writes to the President of San Salvador advising him to labor for the annexation of that republic, as Guatemala and Honduras were ready for the step. "The new empire, he says, brings the rainbow of peace to Mexico, and revolutionary troubles being at an end, confidence and industry will flourish. Juárez is on his last leg, accompanied by a few bandits who will soon be scattered. On the return of Bishop Piñol, he will proceed to Nicaragua to arrange about annexation to Mexico, and in order to quell any disturbance M. Caberrus (French Minister) has promised to send some war vessels to these ports. Central America must be prepared for this change: in Guatemala, we are all for annexation, especially among the upper classes. Let us, my friend, work to this end, that peace

and order may be secured. I am weary of these perpetual revolutions, and wish to die quietly in my bed, leaving to my children the fruits of my industry.

We find therefore only four republics able or willing to devise an united continental action, and even among these there is a grave divergence of sentiment.

Peru desires that the rest should make common cause against the demands of Spain, yet cannot positively count on one out of the 15 sister republics. The populace clamors for war, the Cabinet knows that it is absurd to grapple with Spain, the President fears both parties and can incline to neither, the Legislature is a confused assembly of ranters, and the deputy to the international Congress will find it difficult to represent all or any of such contradictory opinion.

Chile pretends to espouse the quarrel of the Chincha, but her assistance is confined to friendly expressions, and will hardly amount to more than a complimentary mission to Lima. The Chilean press is loud in protests, but the Government and people are almost indifferent.

Bolivia promised to call out her militia for the re-conquest of the Chincha, but having no fleet their services are unavailable. Moreover the country is so feverish that a revolution is hourly expected, of which the recent attempt at the theatre was an indication.

The Argentine Government has tied Sor Sarmiento's hands, and limited his assistance to utter passiveness, simply listening to what may be said. He is not authorized to join the others in a declaration of war, if they had the folly or courage to decide on such a step.

Finally, the Empire of Brazil is mixed up in this incongruous Congress. Sor Varnhagen must feel like "a fish out of water" among his republican confrères, and as Dom Pedro has recently allied himself with the rotten dynasty of Orleans, it is not likely he will act in common with the ultra-republicans and anti-Bourbonists.

In a word, the South American Congress is a splendid farce, and the Spanish fleet in the Pacific will soon attract more notice than the old fogies assembled at Lima.

COLONIZATION OF THE RIO NEGRO.

Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, the frontier of this province must be carried out to the Rio Negro, which will form a more effectual and easily defended line than the straggling picquets at present in use, apparently for no other purpose than to give account of how many times per month the barbarians come to steal cattle.

M. Legout, in the columns of the "Nation," informs us of a splendid project to colonize the vast territory of 3,000 square leagues lying between the rivers Colorado and Negro. The Company proposes to Government to introduce 20,000 European agricultural families within five years, on condition of a cavalry force of 2,000 men, under Colonel Machado, being placed for that period to defend the territory from Indians.

The title of "General Emigration & Credit Co." is explained by the terms which will be offered to emigrants. Each family of at least three persons will receive value to the amount of £150 sterling, as follows: free passage; a rancho with two apartments, food and support for the first year, seeds and implements, and in stock 1 horse, 2 oxen, 2 cows, and 100 sheep. The emigrant will be required, in return, to sign bills for £200, payable as follows: 6 per cent interest per annum—£12; 1 per cent amortization—£2; 4 per cent expenses of management—£1. Total £15 per annum, so that in forty years the emigrant will be clear, and owner in fee. Each family will receive 12 cuadras (40 acres) of land for tillage, and have the pasture land of the colony in common with the rest.

It is calculated that the 100 sheep will alone suffice to cover the annual payment of £15, yielding 10 arrobes (25 lb.) of wool at \$60, and giving an increase of 40 lambs, the first payment being only required at the end of the second year. The territory to be ceded to the company comprises about 17 millions of acres (Ireland covers only 20 millions), but the area north of Rio Colorado, which would become habitable public lands, is just five times this extent. Hence we see that Government would be an immense gainer, in return for the expense of maintaining a garrison of 2000 men during 5 years, and guaranteeing the bills signed by emigrants.

The enterprise is certainly the grandest yet proposed in these countries, the capital being £3,000,000, the minimum number of emigrants 60,000, and the territory recovered from the Indians 170,000 square miles, or as large as the

whole of Spain. One remarkable feature is the abolition of frontier-service after five years, which would be a great relief to the Finance Department, and it is calculated that within twenty years the colonists would number 200,000. We believe the enterprise is wholly German, and hope the Government will view the matter with favor.

TAXATION AND POPULATION.

CHILE AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

At the present moment when the Argentine nation is complaining of the waste of three millions dollars per annum in a War department which is unable to keep back a couple of hundred naked Indians, it may be well to compare our public expenditure with that of other nations, and especially of our next door neighbor Chile.

We have frequently asserted that the average taxation of the Argentine Republic is the highest on the globe, and it would be as easy to prove that we receive less value than any other country. The official Government organ (Nacion Argentina) has taken the liberty to contradict our assertions, but wisely refused to discuss what it was unable to disprove.

The budget for Chile of 1865 has been published, and amounts to \$6,700,000, leaving a small deficit of about four per cent. We need not remind our readers that Chile is the most go-ahead of South American republics, and has more railways and telegraphs than all the rest collectively. Yet the taxation is extremely light, for the population may be estimated at 2½ millions, and the revenue is, therefore, only two dollars and 75 cents per head.

It will hardly appear credible that in this country we pay as much for the maintenance of an ineffective War-office as in Chile for the whole cost of Government. The Argentine revenue is stated at 9 millions, which for a population of a million and a quarter averages 8 dollars per head, or just three times the Chilean average, and our War-office costs 3½ millions or \$2.60 cents per head.

These figures require no comments, and can neither be upset by sophisms, nor enveloped in a cloak of rhetoric. But let us proceed still further and compare the revenue and population of the various states of Europe, from the carefully-compiled statistics of the official Almanac of the U. States.

	Population	Revenue	Av. per head
Great Britain	29½ millions	\$322 millions	\$10.95
France	37½ "	413 "	11.00
Russia	67 "	234 "	3.40
Austria	35 "	171 "	4.88
Prussia	18½ "	96 "	5.32
Belgium	4½ "	26 "	5.40
Denmark	2½ "	11 "	4.00
Italy	22½ "	155 "	6.95
Holland	3½ "	33 "	9.40
Portugal	4 "	15 "	3.75
Sweden & Norway	5½ "	14 "	2.65
Switzerland	2½ "	3 "	1.20
Spain	16½ "	97 "	5.88
Turkey	16½ "	65 "	3.95
General Total	265½ "	1652 "	5.20

In the above table we find 11 of the principal European states at a much lower rate of taxation than this republic, and of the three which exceed our average (Great Britain, France and Holland) it is remarkable that they possess the largest colonies, the population of which if included would reduce the average taxation to that of the others, or about £1 sterling per head.

We commend these figures to the study of economists, and offer the tables from which they are taken for the perusal of any person who may have 15 minutes leisure to smoke a cigar in our office.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY—WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 19th.

In this week the British brig Onward and Mosquito have discharged their cargoes of rails. The British brig Volante is coming up the river, and the brig John Lawson and Mary have arrived in Montevideo with materials for the line.

The laying of the rails continues, and the 9th mile has been begun. There will be some delay in putting down the rails, owing to the want of sleepers, but the navvies meantime will be employed in levelling the earth-works as far as the river Carcaraña.

A corps of workmen, with full supply of materials, has started for the Carcaraña, to build the station in that locality.

Next week we will give our readers a more detailed account. On the next arrival of vessels with materials, the works will be pushed forward with renewed vigor by the indefatigable Mr. Wheelwright—Ferro-Carril.

PRICES OF WOOL IN 1861-64.			
1861 Nov.	23 4204	858 or 38 234 c. sil.	
1862	3864	1048 or 48 30 "	
1863	4323	958 or 38 51 "	
1864	4643	958 or 38 27 "	

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

ROSARIO.

The Governor of Sta. Fé has signed the contract with Messrs. Beare & Co. on the part of Messrs. Aird of London for lighting the city of Rosario with gas, to be completed within two years under a penalty of £2,000. The price of gas is to be £1 per thousand feet: the contract will be forwarded to London by this packet.

We have most flattering accounts from the colonies of Sta. Fé; the wheat crop is the largest ever grown in the Republic.

The condition of Rosario is said to be miserable, owing to the mud and politics: the street-paving being yet in embryo, we hear of a gentleman who had to be conveyed in a cart through the quagmire. Party feeling is running very high, and divided between three candidates for Governor: Sor Oroño, D. Pascual Rosas, and Sor Crespe. The banquet to Sor Oroño took place at San Lorenzo on Sunday. The emigration society of Rosario has sent for distribution in Europe 7,000 pamphlets in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

It is thought D. Patricio Cullen will resume the Government until the conclusion of his term of office.

D. Pascual Rosas arrived in Rosario on Thursday. The 'Rosario' relates an affray which took place at the Café Gigena on Saturday evening, between members of the rival Clubs: several shots were exchanged, and some persons wounded, and Major Rodriguez was stabbed near his own house on his way home.

We have the 'Cosmopolita,' 'Ferro-carril' and 'Rosario' to the 18th inst.

Bartolomé Montenegro has been sentenced to death for the murder of Mariano Orelano at Pavon, on Sept. 26th 1863. The criminal is a noted assassin, and surprised his victim unarmed, he stabbed him in the abdomen, carried off the corpse and accused one Corvalan of the murder.

Governor Echague of Sta. Fé, writes (14th inst.), to the Chief of Police at Rosario, informing him that Dr. Rawson had happily succeeded in arranging the difficulty about cession of lands to the Central Railway Company, the owners acquiescing.

A petition has been got up for the removal of Sr. Frayre, from the police magistracy, but the Governor will hardly heed it.

On Sunday 13th inst. Mme. Mollo and Co. gave a grand operatic performance at the theatre.

There is profound agitation about the Indians, and people clamor for the removal of the War minister Gellyobes.

An arrangement of political factions is again spoken of through the mediation of Sor Fraguero.

The petition has been signed requesting D. Patricio Cullen to resume the Government of the Province. A grand dinner is to be given to Deputy Oroño at San Lorenzo.

The editor of the 'Ferro-Carril' advises his colleague, Sr. Lavaysse, that he will not fight such a "miserable assassin" as he is.

There are several projects, including that of D. A. ron Castellanos, to pave 30 blocks (2½ miles) of the city of Rosario, the cost being variously set down at \$1 to \$3 silver per square yard.

Wool is selling at Rosario—common, 13 to 15 rls., good class, 26 to 28 Bol. rls., and fine Mestiza, at 84 Bol.

The Pavon arrived on Wednesday with the Rosario papers to Tuesday 15th inst. The town was in alarm about the Indian invasions, the savages having carried their audacity so far as to murder several peons and take away large herds of cattle from the adjacent districts. The citizens presented themselves to the chief of Police, offering to form a volunteer corps to repel the marauders, but the chief informed them it was unnecessary, as he had received letters dated the 12th, stating they had retired, a fact which is very much doubted.

The 'Cosmopolita' confesses to "cooking" news for the French packet, saying nothing about the Indian invasions, but allowing the readers in England, France, and Switzerland to believe that no such evil exists, when it is the great event of the day. The 'Standard' makes it a point to report everything, good or ill, so that we cannot be afterwards accused of concealing facts within our knowledge. Mr. Perkins says he kept the news in his pocket until next day.

Mme. Mollo and her companions gave some first-rate operatic performances, selections from the favorite masters, which were much applauded: she was accompanied in triumph to her hotel. On Friday evening several peons were bathing their horses in the river, when one of them got into deep water, and the reins getting entangled

with the horse's feet the animal plunged so violently that the rider fell: a dozen men were looking on at the distance of three paces but none of them moved to his rescue, and when a ship's boat was sent it was too late, although the horse escaped to the shore. Deceased was a native of Cordoba. Parties are becoming fashionable, and Mr. Gorse lately gave a brilliant tertulia.

The 'Rosario' is we regret to say, a very disgraceful publication, making a parody of the Redeemer of Man kind with the Club del Pueblo. This ridicule of the Son of God is in keeping with Bilbao's new Gospel of America, but would not be tolerated in any Christian country. The diatribes against the "traitor Oroño" continue.

The 'Ferro-carril' mentions that a neighbor named Kelly descended into a well to save his child aged five years, at the imminent risk of his own life: after receiving sundry bruises he succeeded in rescuing the child, and it is proposed that the municipality should present him with a medal for "paternal affection." The Central railway works progress: the Onward unloaded half her cargo in one day. The Lewis is also unloaded: the engineers arrived at Frayle Muerto on the 6th, and were to remain a couple of days before returning to the Carcaraña.

The Pavon brought on Saturday the three papers to Friday morning. The 'Cosmopolita' has an interesting packet review in English. There is no news from San Juan or the gold-fields. The Minister of Interior, accompanied by Mr. Wheelwright, Consul Hutchinson, Mr. Dan. Gowland, and the Engineer Mr. Rhodes, made a trip on the Central Argentine Railway: for want of a locomotive they were drawn by horses in a luggage-wagon the whole length (7 miles) on which the rails were laid, and Dr. Rawson expressed himself pleased with the method of laying the rails and sleepers. The Minister started next day for Santa Fé to settle the difficulty about cession of lands to the railway company.

The Indians have made another invasion at Rio Cuarto, and carried off one or two herds of cattle; they intend to make a grand descent in a few days, having everything their own way on the frontiers.

On Wednesday evening the Jufuy diligence arrived, with mails from Tucuman, Santiago and Cordoba, 6 passengers, and 7500\$ Bol.: it was 25 days' on the road. The only news is that things look a little squally at Salta.

The Santa Fé legislature has passed a law conceding 20 square leagues of land for the establishment of two colonies of 200 persons each on the banks of the Salado. Another concession is made in favor of Sor Romang: four square leagues on the River San Javier, for a colony of 120 families.

The 'Ferro-carril' contains a letter dated Nov. 6th from Frayle Muerto, written by one Urbutey, whose troop of carts had been stopped that morning one league from the town, by a body of Indians who carried off all the cargo and animals except one bullock: the Indians remained quietly encamped three leagues off. The peons cleared out.

The 'Rosario' continues to report electioneering excesses, and calls the proposed Governor Oroño, a madman and traitor. It is stated that D. Alejandro Acosta and two other gentlemen have been put in prison for shouting Viva el Club Pueblo.

We have the 'Cosmopolita,' 'Ferro-carril' and 'Rosario' to Tuesday morning. Dr. Rawson arrived on Monday, and was received by a crowd of citizens at the Hotel Central. The arrangement between the Clubs has fallen through, as the 'Libertad' would not abandon their candidate Sor. Oroño. The 'Cosmopolita' at length admits the importance of the new gold-fields of San Juan. A great speculation is going on in land in all parts of the province of Santa Fé. At a sale of Negrettis, Mr. Wild got \$3,000 mjc, for rams, and \$2,000 for ewes.

'La Verdad,' which died at Santa Fé, having only 36 subscribers, is about to be resuscitated by Government protection.

AWFUL CALAMITY NEAR ROSARIO.

We learn that a bullock-cart, laden with gun-powder and arms, from Rosario for the upper provinces, suddenly exploded on the road, killing all the bullocks and drivers, and blowing the fragments up to a terrific height.

Our war-department is signally, unlucky, and the Indians will regard this as a favorable circumstance. The list of mayorales and peons, dead or missing, who belonged to the eight troops of carts plundered, has been received in Buenos Ayres, and caused the most profound indignation.

CORRIENTES.

The 'Progreso' dates to the 13th inst.

The Legislature has had some stormy sessions relative to the Mauá and Lanuz contracts for redemption of paper money. Sor. Billinghurst charged the Committee with partiality in calling before them Mr. Puente and others in favor of Lanuz, whereas they refused to examine Mauá's agent (Mr. Ingouville) and rejected his proposal without discussion, although it had been formally sanctioned by Government. There was, however, a majority in favor of Lanuz, whose concession was accordingly passed on both readings.

A terrible hurricane visited Paso de Los Libres on the 27th ult., (the day after that of Uruguayana), accompanied with monstrous hail. Most of the houses (over 46 in number) were knocked down, and the quintas destroyed, five persons were killed, and 14 wounded. It lasted five minutes, and the inhabitants expected an earthquake like that of Mendoza. Governor Lagrara, on learning the calamity sent a sum of \$2,000 silver for relief of the sufferers.

On the 3rd inst. a shocking murder was committed at Sór. Insaurralde's quinta, Corrientes; the corpses of a woman and infant were found, the first being riddled with stabs, and the latter (only 10 days old) had its throat cut. The state of the bodies showed that the crime had been committed four days before. The police are making enquiries, and a man has been arrested on suspicion.

The Governor has submitted to the Chamber Mr. Finlayson's petition for an additional guarantee of one-half per cent on the cost of the Eastern Argentine Railway. On the 8th inst., Sor. Segovia renounced the portfolio of Minister of the Province on the plea of ill-health, and received the thanks of Government: it is thought Sor. Camelinio will be re-appointed to the vacant dignity.

A missionary establishment is about to be fixed among the Indians of the Gran Chaco, with a small chapel attended by the Franciscan friars.

Ex-President Derqui arrived in Corrientes from Montevideo, per Marques de Olinda, and Deputy Camelinio per Esmeralda from Buenos Ayres.

The budget for the province, for next year, amounts to \$145,617, and the ways and means are estimated at \$118,500, leaving a deficit of \$27,117 (silver). The national subsidy is \$12,000 (silver) per annum.

A notorious murderer and brigand, named José Sosa escaped from the city prison in broad daylight, on the 10th inst. He contrived to break open the bars of his cell and attacked one of the keepers with his knife, whereupon the latter fainted away. He then presented himself to the armed sentinels who were petrified with fear and allowed him to walk coolly out into the plaza. Here his brother Telesforo had a horse in readiness which José mounted and rode through the streets, basking himself for the camp. This assassin had before escaped from the prisons of Mercedes and San Roque. His brother is a similar character, having murdered, among others a Paraguayan resident: he came to Corrientes with the avowed purpose of liberating José and yet the police took no measures to arrest him. The gaoler is said to be an accomplice, and the Chief of Police has resigned office. The Supreme Court of Justice now orders the arrest of both Sosas, but it is too late, and only a matter of form.

José María Montiel has been sentenced to four years' military service, with pay, for killing a man named Bargas, when the alcalde only requested the former to turn him out for making a noise. Two ruffians (under 17 years of age) named Monson and Sanchez, were found guilty of having murdered their master, an estanciero named Masera, in Mercedes, on the 22nd of January, 1863, and subsequently robbed the house: owing to their youth they could not be sentenced to death, and are accordingly condemned severally to 10 and 7 years of military service.

A party of young men went over to the Gran Chaco to visit the Cacique Leoncito on his invitation, but on their arrival they found the Indians terribly drunk, and the cacique pretending not to know them, they were treacherously attacked and had to use their fowling-pieces in self-defence. Luckily gaining their boat without injury, they rowed back to Corrientes.

The passengers of the Esmeralda have presented a flattering address to Capt. Hunter. Heavy rains have fallen at Corrientes. Paper-money rules at 2388 per doubloon, Cordoba silver at 20.

THE SAN JUAN GOLD-DIGGINGS.

Hip! Hip! Hurrah!!!
We extract the following interesting letter from the "Ferro-carri" of the 16th inst.:

San Juan, Oct. 27th, 1864.
"The discovery of gold in Castaño is greatly increasing; several new dig-

gings have just been reported, but not so rich as the first. The gold-fields will be a source of immense wealth, not having so many drawbacks as the silver-mines. We always knew there was gold here, but never thought it existed in such abundance.

"Gualilan was an old gold mine which used to yield over 100,000 hard dollars per annum, without counting Guachi, Obiata, Pescado and Cerro Blanco, which were also productive, but are now completely abandoned for want of hands.

"At Gualilan there are two mines, Pique and Puntilla, which everybody here knows to be exceedingly rich: they belonged to D. Victorino Ortega who died in banishment in Chile, and his sons have been unable to recover them from Government. Some of the pumps are out of order, but with \$6,000 the works might be set in full play. The mine is thirty leagues north-west from the city of San Juan in the direction of Iachal, and Major Richard's works are fourteen leagues distant.

"Guachi is also very rich, but was abandoned during the wars with the Chacho: it was in full work when the ground fell in and no one has the courage to try it again. It is not far from Iachal, where there is a refining laboratory. It would cost \$8,000 to put in proper repair.

"The gold-washings are situated in a Cerro, the entrance to which is by a fissure full of sand which the poor people take and wash, extracting a great deal of gold. It is surprising how people bother their heads about silver-mines, when gold can be got in abundance."

The discovery of gold at Castaño in the province of San Juan has caused quite a *furor* among the foreigners of Rosario and Buenos Ayres, and in the latter city a company was about to be formed to set out for the diggings via Rosario, where they would provide themselves with all necessaries, and where a large number of Englishmen and Americans are waiting to join them in the expedition.

We have no longer any doubt as to the truth of the discoveries, since private letters from San Juan give us the most glowing accounts. But we are as yet uninformed about the extent of the discovery, and whether the precious metal is found near the surface, or in deep borings. It is very necessary to have this point determined. If the gold lie near the surface, it would attract immense numbers of diggers and adventurers from all parts, and San San Juan would become another California. But in the second case machinery and capital would be requisite, the work of extracting ore would be no less laborious than attended with risk, and we should caution our readers not to be tempted by the brilliant rumor, but rather wait patiently till we learn further details in this important matter.—*El Cosmopolita* (Rosario), Nov. 15th.

COTTON-PLANTING IN PARANA.

Our friend, Mr. Forrest, has succeeded in establishing a first-class cotton-plantation at Paraná. We could wish that all the newspapers in the Republic would aid us to make known the fact that a North American citizen, recently arrived, boasts of a cotton farm similar in every respect to those in the Southern States, except that he has no slave-labor. Mr. Forrest has 100 cuadradas (over 300 acres) planted with cotton, which promises him a splendid harvest. In machinery and farming implements he has spent over 16,000 silver dollars: his steam-ploughing-machine travels at the rate of four miles an hour, making 12 furrows at once.

We congratulate Entre Rios on the acquisition of such men of capital and enterprise, but we are also proud to claim Mr. Forrest as a resident of Rosario.—*El Cosmopolita*.

CHASCOMUS.

We are glad to learn that the present Juez de Paz, Sr. Don Francisco Hernandez, is likely to be re-appointed to that important post: that gentleman is highly respected as an impartial and pain-taking magistrate. The election of our young friend, Mr. M. J. King, of the firm of J. S. Wyllie & Co., to the municipality, is a marked sign of the liberal feeling which at present exists in this place.

In educational interest Chascomus is also progressing. Through the liberality of French, English and Italian has been added to the already efficient staff of the public school. A new French and English seminary has also been established.

Building ground is rising rapidly in price on account of the immediate prospect of the Great Southern Railway reaching us. Already the authorities are looking out for the most suitable place for the station. The town is very pleasantly situated along the banks of the large laguna, which

at times abounds with excellent fish, and there could not be a more desirable spot for the erection of summer villas for the wealthy merchants of B. Ayres TIGRE.

PARAGUAY.

REVIEW FOR OCTOBER.

The close of the last month was attended with such popular agitation as may be expected when clouds gather on the political horizon. Paraguay was accustomed to a tranquillity only interrupted by the woodman's axe in her virgin forests, or the busy hammer in her haunts of industry; when suddenly boomed the signal-gun, presage of a fell destroyer which blasts often the work of peaceful ages. Nevertheless the nation is resolved to defend its security, and every department has sent in its adhesion to the policy of President Lopez, who foresees that the intrigues of Brazil will threaten the independence of all River Plate republics. Paraguay will take a bold initiative, and shew by deeds, not words, how gratuitous are the insults of the B. Ayres press.

When we cast our eyes on the internal interests of the country, it is gratifying to see the important progress, of daily growth, thanks to the Government and people. The first line of telegraph-wires (21 miles), from the capital to Villeta, has just been inaugurated, and soon the republic will be covered with a network of these useful inventions.

The October festivals, in celebration of the 2nd anniversary of President Lopez's elevation to power, have been everywhere kept with great rejoicings, in acknowledgement of his personal merits and wise government.

Dr. Palacios, co-adjutor bishop, continues his visitation of the rural districts. On the 21st ult. he embarked in the steamer Salto de Guayra to make a tour of the river-towns.

On the 31st Oct. the President went by special train to the encampment of Cerro Leon, distant about 40 miles from Asuncion, and there reviewed the army (25,000 strong) under command of General Robles. On the previous day, his Excellency had reviewed in front of the palace all the garrison of the capital (8,000 men), drawn up in infantry battalions, cavalry squadrons, marine rifle, light horse-artillery in brigades &c. Recruiting goes on actively in the northern districts, and the steamer Rio Blanco has taken down to the Humayta encampment a large number of new levies.

The Villa Rica railway is now finished to Paraguari (50 miles) which is half way, and may be regarded as the heart of the Republic. The telegraph-posts have been put down a long distance. The arsenal and dock-yard are very busy, the new buildings in the capital go forward rapidly, the towns and villages are all improving every day, the state of the crops promises a fine harvest, and we have only to hope that the impending storm may be averted by God's will, and the progress of Paraguay uninterrupted. *El Semanario*, Nov. 5th.

NEWS FROM THE URUGUAY.

"CONCEPCION."

The "Uruguay" dates to last Saturday. The colony of San José is now constructing a new town with the name Villa Colon, and the subscriptions for the new church amount to \$2,000, leaving a deficit of \$1,000: the building will be 50 yards long by 14 in width, and the reason of so moderate an estimate is, because the colonists supply labor, sand and stone gratis.

Leandro Gomez has called out all males over 14 years of age in Salto for the defence of Paysandú from the Brazilians.

GUALEGUAY.

The paper of the same name from this town dates to the 17th inst. On Sunday, 13th inst., there was a meeting of share-holders for the proposed railway from Gualeguay to Port Ruiz: a board was elected, with Don J. Galino for President, and D. Jacinto G. Calderon, Vice.

Latest news from Salto was that Leandro Gomez had ordered every one to wear a riband with the motto "Independence or Death," and prohibited the admission of the "Tribuna," "Nacion," and "Nacional." The steamer Era was not allowed to touch at any place held by the Government troops. Leandro Gomez banished the steamboat agent, D. Celestino Canto, not giving him time even to see his family. A general panic prevailed, and the Brazilian army was said to be near Salto.

GUALEGUAYCHU.

We have the "Porvenir" of Sunday 20th inst. There is an article commemorating the defeat of Gen. Hornos's invasion of Entre Rios. We read of a grand funeral service at Concepcion

for the late Rev. Gregorio Cespedes, at which Gen. Urquiza and 400 citizens assisted in mourning. A letter from Paysandú, 14th inst., states that Flores threw the last piece of cannon into a river, and that his force has completely broken up. We have heard this so often that we suspect the news is at least premature.

MONTEVIDEO.

We have the "Reforma" and "Plata" to Tuesday morning. Coriolano Marquez has been set at liberty. Col. Piriz is named commander of Salto, and the war office praises D. Leandro Gomez for his determination to hold out against the Brazilians.

On Saturday the Spanish shipping hoisted flags and fired salutes in honor of Queen Isabella's birthday. On Sunday the National Guard went through rifle-practice. Colonel Saavedra was despatched by Gen. Saa on the 15th to Las Mines to reconnoitre along with Col. Arias. At Sauce Solo they made an ambuscade and captured one rebel and 80 fat horses.

Two Italian war-steainers, Ercole and Veloce, had arrived at Pernambuco en route for Montevideo, at the departure of the last English mail.

The British war-steamer Satellite leaves for the Falkland Islands on the 23rd inst.

The "Pais" gives the latest news of Flores, to the 14th inst. The rebel army, 700 strong, was encamped at Paso Pereyra on the Rio Negro: Caraballo, Manduca and Borjes crossed the Yi at Paso Rey on the 13th with 600 men, and Maximo Perez is near the Rio Negro with 150 men, making the whole rebel army 1,450 men.

The "Plata" states that the Spanish fleet at the Chinchas, including Admiral MacMahon's reinforcements, counts 5 steam frigates and 2 steam corvettes, together mounting 212 guns. The Girona, 50 guns, and steel-plated Numancia, will shortly be sent out to join the above.

MONTEVIDEAN SHIPPING LIST.

Nov. 19, 1864.

AMERICAN.

Baltimore, Ella Virginia, J. Searnichia
Belfort, Mazonic, Searnichia
Boston, M. Elizabeth, J. Gowland

AUSTRIAN.

Cette, Kalien, L. Donceq
Liverpool, Giovanni, E. Gowland

BRAZILIAN.

Rio Janeiro, Campista, C. & Pino
Bahia, Victoria, R. Faria & Co.
Bahia, Ejenia, R. Faria & Co.
Sta. Catalina, 4 Hermanos, C. & Pino
R. Janeiro, Pluminense, Conceicao & Co

BREITEN.

New York, Stad Basel, Z. Fairs & Co

DANISH.

S. Francisco, Nicolini, Freyer Bros.
Taleahuaco, Ana Gesina, Freyer Bros.
Bordeaux, B. Melchor, T. Posadas
New York, Carolina, Z. Fairs & Co

SPANISH.

Valencia, Copernico, G. & Pino
Paraguay, Traviata, C. & Pino
Malaga, Tomas, P. & Piñeyrua
Buenos Ayres, Pezinka, Orden
Barcelona, Perla, P. & Piñeyrua
Matanzas, Rosita, P. & Piñeyrua
Paraguay, Manuela, C. & Pino
Barcelona, Arrog, Emilio, P. & Piñeyrua

FRENCH.

Bordeaux, Avenir, Decazes & Co.
Cadiz, Isis, M. Petit & Co.
Cadiz, M. de Famille, Despouy & Co.
Cette, Voyager, Barthold & Co.
Havre, Plata, Bartold & Co.
Cadiz, Amelie, A. Despouy
Bordeaux, Sirius, M. Petit & Co.
Havre, St. Francois, P. Duplessis

HANOVERIAN.

Rio Grande, Johan Herman, Biraben
Rio Grande, Johan Paap, Biraben
Goya, Gessina, Lafon
Paraguay, Anne, Cotusso

HOLLAND.

London, E. Mezenbroek, Getting Bros.
Cadiz, M. Elizabeth, J. N. Bieber

HAMBURG.

Paraguay, Angolina, H. Hoffmann

ITALIAN.

Lisbon, Schnusa, R. & Schiaffino
Genoa, Maria Louisa, P. Piaggio
Buenos Ayres, Solis, M. & Garcia
Genoa, Orta, R. & Schiaffino

ENGLISH.

Bangor, Sparkling Sea, J. Searnichia
Valparaiso, J. Carthy, Darbyshire & Co.
New Castle, H. Borind, Order
Liverpool, Eagle, Order
Falkland Islands, Mary Sparks, Order
Cardiff, Glen Manarch, Rdo Wilson
Malaga, Crystalline, F. Decazes
Glasgow, John Lawson, R. Tweedie
Liverpool, Orion, Le-Hij-Barnet
Boston, Maun, Orden
Glasgow, Flying Fish, P. Hall & Co.
Liverpool, Mezerium, R. Tweedie
Liverpool, Sea Chief, G. Lafone
Liverpool, G. Lafone, G. Lafone

NATIONAL.

Genoa, Angela, Calcagno Bros.
Genoa, Camila, M. & Garcia
R. Janeiro, Italia Libre, F. Mierchi
Cadiz, Lola, Calcagno Bros.

NORWEGIAN.

Bordeaux, Cariskrona, A. Despouy
Cadiz, Gitano, J. Cibils

PRUSSIAN.

Hamburg, Elisa, Treusein & Co.
Paraguay, Betty Stoilsko, C. & Correa
Damaged, M. Charlotta, J. R. Schwa

PORTUGUESE.

Rio Janeiro, Garet, Conceicao & Co.
Rio Janeiro, San José, C. & Pino

SWEDISH.

Sweden, Fly y Son, Wiliner
Cadiz Andromede, Bieber & Co.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ESTRELLA DEL NORTE.

On Sunday (for the first time) this beautiful little vessel got up steam and started off from her mooring at the Barracas on her trial trip. After getting clear of the river shaped our course for the "Era" which was lying in the inner roads, and after receiving the customary congratulations coincident with the occasion, made "tracks" for the outer roads. Hereupon orders were given to "fire-up," the log was shove and the result far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. But bear in mind we were all the time towing a heavy boat, however, she was bound to go, and go she did; average speed 11 knots. After passing the outer roads (clear of all the shipping) performed a complete circle, time 42 seconds, thus shewing how she answered her helm. We next "stood in" for the Mole, where was accumulated a big crowd in order to witness the manoeuvres of the "North Star." Some of the spectators were under the impression that she was a Government dispatch boat, others that she was built by Mr. Marshall, and owned by Messrs. Price & Davis: however, setting aside conjectures she's "all there." From the Mole shaped our course for the Boca, and arrived at her moorings at the Barracas after an absence of three hours and 12 minutes, out of which one hour must be allowed for detention. On landing Mr. Marshall (as on all former occasions) invited the company to his festive board, where we "wound up" by drinking success to the "Estrella del Norte."

AN-EXCURSIONIST.

GREAT RACE AT BELGRANO—THE IRISH HORSE WINS.

On Sunday, according to appointment, the challenge-race came off between the half-breds Engañador and Volunteer, the former of Irish descent, the latter of English. A large number of spectators, mostly English attended on the race-course, and at 4.30 p.m. the racers were brought to the starting-post. Both looked in excellent trim, both had won at the last Foreign Meeting, and there was naturally much interest attached to the contest between two half-breds.

Engañador, the property of a well-known English merchant, had the advantage of superior training for more than a year past, and was freely backed to an amount exceeding \$100,000: his sire was the famous "Ireland's Glory" imported into this city by the late Mr. James Sheridan. Volunteer is of the stud of Mr. James White, and brother to the champion Belgrano, but his trainer has been for some time in infirm health.

We have not heard any further particulars of the race, than that the Hiberno-Argentine racer won, and the sum of \$100,000 changed hands, the race course resounding with shouts of "Erin-go-bragh."

A second race was then arranged between Ituzaingo, a creole horse belonging to the owner of Engañador, and the Buey del Salado also a creole, belonging to a native gentleman. We have not heard how much money was staked, but the Buey del Salado won, and we hope the owner of Ituzaingo did not lose as much on his Argentine racer as he gained on the Hibernian.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

On the 13th inst. Mr. James Mc Britain, sheep and wool-broker, died at Pilar under the following circumstances: He was buying wool, and, after standing all day in the sun on the 10th inst., went into a fonta and drank a tumbler of lemonade (orchata), which immediately produced fatal symptoms, resulting in his death three days after. Deceased was much respected by all who knew him, and has left five children, for whose support his unhappy widow proposes to open a girls' school. Deceased was born in this country, of Irish parentage, and had completed his 38th year. May he rest in peace.

HURRAH FOR THE GOLD MINES!—SPECIAL AGENT TO SAN JUAN.

We are glad to announce that Sor. Mansilla, of the National Mail-coach Co., has despatched a confidential person to Castaño (San Juan) to examine and report as to the existence of new gold-fields in that locality. We may expect his report before the end of the month.

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2 "

AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.
WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.
WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.
WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.
NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop-boys.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Called on to review the state of things in this country, and anxious to place Argentine affairs in as favorable a light as possible in Europe, we confess we find a more than ordinary difficulty in compiling our review for this packet.

The condition of the Republic is, we may say, without any material change, but difficulties seem to be crowding around us, and troubles gathering, concerning which we cannot remain silent.

The Flores revolution still continues in the Banda Oriental, harassing, ruining, and destroying that once happy country. The Brazilians have invaded the country with the imaginary pretext of assisting Flores, their squadron is in the river, two of the principal towns in the Uruguay are declared blockaded. English saladeristas are compelled to shut up their saladeros. Flores and the Government troops keep running about through the country, and the whole brunt of the war is falling upon the unfortunate foreigners who have been so foolish and rash as to invest their capital in such a country.

Owing to the sympathy extended by Argentines to Flores and his revolution, a most undying animosity has sprung up between the Montevideans who still adhere to their Government and the Buenos Ayreans who are so anxious for its destruction. This unhappy dissension is calculated to lead to disastrous consequences in the River Plate, and were the Montevideans in a position to declare war against Buenos Ayres, there cannot be the least doubt hostilities would be at once commenced. But if the Orientals are impotent as open enemies, they are by no means destitute of influence or power to cause the most serious complications in the River Plate, and it may possibly come to pass that, if General Flores has succeeded in obtaining an ally to help in overturning the Government, President Aguirre has found a friend who is willing and able to maintain his authority. Such things are mooted, and if we are correctly informed special agents have been despatched to Europe, whose return is now anxiously looked for by the Montevidean authorities. As an impartial observer, we are obliged to notice these deplorable River Plate dissensions, which, if not definitely settled one way or the other without delay, must lead to results the least advantageous for both Orientals and Argentines.

The audacity of the Indians on our frontiers is said by many to be caused by the insidious efforts of hostile politicians. This we, however, question, although we regret to say the recent invasions have been so daring as to justify the supposition. The Argentine Government is taking every precaution against future invasions, and a strong force, under a very active officer, is about to be placed on the most exposed frontier points.

As a foreigner, we feel bound to aid and assist the present Government in its difficult position, and to refrain from censuring too severely the apparent imbecility of our Minister of War. President Mitre is doing his best to preserve peace, which is by no means an easy task with a revolution raging in the very next republic.

The National Government, yielding to the universal wish for increased

emigration, has organized an emigration society in Rosario, and appointed an agent in Switzerland. We are slow to believe that such measures will result in any increased emigration to the River Plate, since the Government neither offers free passages to the emigrants, nor even guarantees to ship owners the whole or half of the fares to the River Plate. Some thousands of copies of a rather interesting pamphlet of the Santa Fé colonies, by Mr. Perkins, have been ordered to be printed and distributed in Europe: this may effect something, but we believe had the Government adopted Mr. Phibb's suggestions the result would have been better.

The news brought us by the Payta has tended to depress our markets and inspire our merchants and moneyed men with distrust and apprehension, which can only be removed by the receipt of the most satisfactory advices from Europe. We are happy to say that no failures have taken place, although money is unreasonably tight and business extremely dull.

The London & River Plate Bank has raised its rate of interest to 1½ per cent per month, which, though much complained of, may prove a very necessary precaution. This institution is doing a splendid business, and we are flattered to think that we were mainly instrumental in starting so prosperous a concern. Judicious management is worth more than even capital to an institution of this kind—the shareholders at home have reason to congratulate themselves on the talent and ability of their manager, Mr. Green.

The Maua Bank has literally flooded the River Plate with gold. Every packet since the celebrated failure of Souto, has brought this bank thousands of pounds in gold, both in Buenos Ayres and in Montevideo. The business of this bank is enormous, and its branches up the rivers are found to be of the greatest public utility and convenience. The Maua Bank notes pass, we may almost say, the same as specie in Buenos Ayres and the other provinces, and the Savings Bank in this city is the favorite establishment of the working class of Buenos Ayres.

A very animated discussion has been going on respecting the recent laws passed for the redemption of our paper currency, which we regret to say is still subject to the most violent fluctuations. The carrying out of the law in question rests on so many contingencies that most people believe it will prove a dead letter until sufficient specie is introduced from Europe to buy all the paper dollars up.

The farming interests of the province of Buenos Ayres were never in a more prosperous condition than at present. The sheep-farmers are in town selling their wool, which is fully 25 per cent superior in quality to that of last year. The pasture lands are covered with the best grass. The rain which was so much wanted has at last come, and we think we do not exaggerate when we say that in wool alone, the country is some 25 per cent richer than last year.

Respecting the gold discoveries in San Juan about which so much has been said, we are happy to be able to confirm the intelligence, but it would seem as the gold cannot be had without digging for it, some of our colleagues regard it as a dangerous business. There seems, however, to be no question as to the existence of the precious metal; but we want hands to work it. A special reporter of the "Standard" is at present at the place where the gold has been discovered and in a few days we hope to be able to publish authentic information respecting the matter.

The Liverpool steamer Memnon took home in her last trip three bales of jinned Corrientes cotton; and we believe some three or four more bales will be ready to be shipped in a few days. It may possibly interest our Manchester friends to know that a gentleman who has recently arrived from Matto Grosso, which is one of the most distant Brazilian districts on the banks of the Paraguay, states that in the valleys on the frontier of Paraguay and Brazil, there exist millions and millions of lbs. of beautiful wild cotton, which can be had by any one merely for the trouble of picking it. We are given to understand that the whole country about there is covered with plants: the native women use it for domestic purposes.

An American gentleman has recently started an extensive cotton plantation on the banks of the Parana, which we trust and hope will prove remunerative.

We are happy to say that the number of our countrymen arriving each month is greatly increasing; they all find ready employment and good wages. The Liverpool line of steamers are now meeting with more general support.

We hope to see the Government, which appears to be anxious to foment

emigration, giving a fair subsidy, say £500, to each steamer for every trip. This is what we regard the best and only way to increase emigration, and the public money so spent would be indeed well employed.

STATE OF TRADE.

One of the most difficult tasks for us is to endeavor to give our home readers a correct idea of the exact state of the markets. English, and in fact nearly all foreign houses, send their own circulars to their correspondents, and evince a dislike to having publicity given to their remarks. To obtain trustworthy information from ordinary sources is so utterly out of the question that we have given up the idea of looking for it. Any remarks, therefore, which we make can only be regarded as a general character, and with no other object in view than to give the general reader a glance of the commercial state of affairs.

Since the arrival of the Payta from Liverpool, the slight activity in cotton and other goods which we noticed in our last has been checked, and the subsequent receipt of advices by the regular mail has tended to depress still further the market.

It is said that the Custom-house deposits, the retailers' shops, and even the importers, are full of English, French, and German goods; but we gather from other sources that this is inexact, and that the stocks in first hands are rather less than usual at this period of the year.

Shopkeepers in the city and country are well supplied, but as this is the season when the operative classes have ready money, it is surmised that before the end of the year, the dealers from this and other provinces will begin to buy largely. Many of our importers find the auction room the best mart for old stocks; but a large dry goods trade sale, for account of two English houses, took place this week, and although well attended, the bidding was very slack.

Our grocers and comestible importers have been doing a very active and remunerative trade; but the very serious decline in sugars, it is feared, will cause great loss in this market, as the stocks on hand are unusually heavy.

The stringency of our money market, the fall in the value of most of our staple imports, with large stocks on hand, and the alarming number of failures in England and on the Continent, have done much less injury here than might have been expected. We remark this merely to show that the state of trade is healthier than supposed.

The high rate of interest in Europe may, and probably has, a very injurious effect on our market, but that which most concerns us here, is the value of River Plate produce in Europe: should our produce fall, then, indeed, we may apprehend a crisis.

Notwithstanding the injurious effect of our fluctuating currency, our paper money is rather beneficial than otherwise, in times like the present, since having no acceptance beyond the province of Buenos Ayres, it rarely becomes scarce save when our wool markets are crowded. At present paper money is in as great demand as gold, and this we attribute not only to the heavy arrivals of wool from the camp, but also to the increased demand to pay the workmen on our railways. Notwithstanding, however, the great employment for paper money, it is at a most extraordinary depreciation, which we can only explain by supposing that specie is scarce.

The arrival of thousands and thousands of pounds sterling, does not improve the value of our paper dollar one centessimo, whilst the exportation of a few patacons causes its immediate depreciation. Only last week the Bank burnt nine millions of paper money, receiving in lieu thereof National Bonds. It is natural to suppose that the withdrawal of so large a sum from the market would improve the value of our circulating medium; and, yet strange to say, it had no such effect. It is plain, therefore, that the value of our paper dollar depends more upon the demand and supply of gold than anything else; and any event calculated to increase the demand for gold, must have a prejudicial effect on our paper currency.

The stock of dry hides in the River Plate is large, and each day the arrivals from the camp augment it, since the exportation of this staple is extremely limited, and strange though it may seem we believe dry hides fetch a higher price to-day in Buenos Ayres than in New York. An effort is made by the holders, in consequence of the great fall which hides have experienced in the States, to introduce them in the Mediterranean, with what success we have not yet heard.

The wool market is even firmer than

what might be expected, and agents for French manufacturers have this year supplied the place of Americans, who, owing to the monstrous impost in the States, are almost shut out from the market. The best mestiza wool sells to-day at from 96 to \$100 per ar., and common wools 70 to 85. About one hundred and twenty thousand arrobes are at present in the market, and each day the arrivals continue from the camp. The barraqueros are busy baling as fast as they can, but the state of the money market is rather unfavorable for the farmers. The wool business is steadily on the increase, and the staple in a few years will be so important as probably to alter the balance of trade.

The saladeristas have not yet commenced working, and the stock of jerked beef in the rivers has been considerably diminished by heavy shipments. Early in the next month some of the saladeros will be at work. Owing to the Brazilian blockade and revolution it is feared that some of the finest establishments in the River Uruguay will be closed.

The great punctuality of the National Government in paying the interest and amortization on the national debt deserves our special praise. These securities, if an agent was appointed in London to pay the interest, etc., would we have no doubt be regarded as a safe and favorable investment, as the scrupulous exactness of the Finance Minister has elevated the character of our treasury department considerably.

Exchange on England, 49½ per silver dollar.

Exchange on France, 5.18 francs.

Discounts in the market.

Paper money, 1½ percent per month.

Gold, 1½ to 1½ " " " "

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Mersey leaves to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock sharp, and as we have already mentioned will in future leave Montevideo at 10 a.m. instead of 10 p.m. so that we shall have her with the return mails a day sooner.

Among the passengers, yesterday, per Pavon was Mr. Carpentier, who has concluded all his arrangements with the Argentine Government for mail-coach service from Chile to Rosario. He calculates it will cost \$200,000 silver to make the Planchon pass accessible to carriages, and the first coach will be ready to run in May 1865.

There was a 'conversazione' of the Circulo Literario last night, which we were unable to attend, as we were making up our packet edition.

The Rosario papers state that the Nat. Government has resolved to expend \$20,000 silver per annum on distributing tracts and paying emigration agents in Europe.

The Escudero ballet Co. took their farewell benefit last night, at the French theatre.

President Mitre and his daughters are now in the habit of riding out to Palermo every evening: his Excellency rides a bay, and the young ladies two greys, without aide-de-camp or attendants.

The 'Nacion', states that the Minister of Interior has forwarded for distribution in the provinces some bags of seed of valuable trees and shrubs. We have on hand a ton of cotton-seed which would be much more useful.

A splendid steam yacht has arrived in Montevideo from Liverpool: she made the passage in 45 days, and has been sent to Mr. Lafone by his brother in Liverpool.

One of our colleagues in Montevideo asserts that Dr. Rawson's trip to Santa Fé had no other object in view than to assist Mr. Granel in his canvass for Governor: we strongly suspect this is a mistake, as we are led to believe that the Minister had no other object in making the trip than to regulate some questions about the Cordova Railroad.

The state of public feeling in Rosario and Santa Fé is beyond belief: there are three rival candidates for the Governorship, and the most respected and deserving of all, Sr. Oroño, is called by some of the papers another *Judas Iscariot*.

Yesterday it was generally said that President Aguirre and the Italian Minister had definitely arranged matters, the Italian Government taking the Oriental Government under its protection, and in return therefore receiving possession of Rat Island or Islo de Libertad for a term of ten years, in order to construct naval deposits; &c. The Italian squadron is expected to arrive in a few days, and then the affair will be made more public. We cannot conceal from our readers the importance of this affair, and the very great probability that Victor Emanuel has at last got a foothold in the River Plate. We greatly fear that Rat Island will be something like the Chincha Islands; but revolution and regeneration must bring their own retribution.

The general feeling in Montevideo is, that if the Italian King takes the Banda Oriental under his protection, it will be a great boon for that distracted country.

The Uruguay brought up from Montevideo yesterday £1500 in specie. Private letters say that money is getting tight in the Mount.

The 'Medical Review' was given around yesterday: it contains an account of Dr. Chausse's last illness, and shows that he died as he had lived on strict scientific principles.

THE GOLD-FIELDS OF SAN JUAN.

It would really seem that the Argentine press has a decided interest in concealing or misinterpreting the wonderful gold-discoveries recently made in San Juan, and that the 'Standard' on the other hand is determined to make out a new El Dorado in the desert, even in the absence of complete evidence on the subject. For more than a month after our first announcement of the new treasures our colleagues either preserved a strange silence or threw doubt on the rumor. Several private letters came to confirm our words with the most brilliant accounts, and the editor of the 'Cosmopolita,' thinking there might be after all some truth in the story engaged to write to San Juan, begging the public would meantime suspend judgment in the matter.

Our incredulous friend has received for reply that "a very rich gold-vein has actually been discovered at Castaño," but he now begs the intending diggers will not pay the slightest attention to such an incident, on grounds more amusing than logical.

1st. The gold is there, but it is not clear whether the mine belongs to Major Rickard or somebody else.

2nd. The gold is embedded in quartz or granite, and therefore comparatively useless to men without capital.

3rd. The gold found in quartz is never scattered over a wide area, but consists always of a single rich deposit: none elsewhere.

We think our case sufficiently established by the admission that the gold is there, and the paltry objection as to how the precious metal can be extracted, will soon be triumphantly answered by a few thousand stout fellows armed with shovel and pick-axe.

It matters not ten straws whether Rickard or the Governor of San Juan lay claim to all the gold in Castaños, and miners are not over nice in legal punctilio when yellow nuggets are within a few feet of the surface.

The 'Cosmopolita' has a false delicacy and consideration for the comfort of diggers in regretting the gold cannot be scraped off the surface with the nails of both hands. His assertion that gold in quartz or granite cannot be extracted without great capital and machinery is entirely contradicted by the history of the Australian diggings. An examiner from Ballarat has just this moment assured us that he and three comrades worked a 'claim' 200 feet deep in which they had to blast the quartz and granite, but their only capital was a chest of tea, and their machinery a bucket. All the gold we have ever seen from Australia was encrusted in quartz, and although the diggers could not find virgin-gold on the surface they realized rapid and splendid fortunes.

Our reference to Australia also destroys the assumption that gold in quartz is never found but in one spot, since the Australian diggings extended over as much territory as the whole province of San Juan.

We have at least gained one point, by the confession of the truth of the Castaño gold-discoveries. When the difficulty about extracting the metal is

overcome, we may seriously expect that our colleagues will next assert that gold is of no use, since paper-money is more abundant and portable.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

The 18th number of this magazine contains many interesting papers of biography and fiction, with an appendix of 94 pages devoted to the monthly review of the *Circulo Literario*.

"Historical Records of Cuyo" by D. Damian Hudson embrace the stirring epoch of 1815 to 1820, with the declaration of Argentine independence at Tucuman on July 19th, 1816, and the review of San Martin's army at Mendoza before undertaking the emancipation of Chile and Peru, in which campaign the Irish General, O'Brien, and French General, Count Brayer, gained such distinction: the army of the Andes numbered 3,000 men.

The "Frontiers and the Indians," by Dr. Quesada, is an accurate narrative of the various treaties and campaigns by the Government of Buenos Ayres with the savages. In 1744 the population of the camp was only 6,064 inhabitants, and the frontier extended from Villa Luxan to Navarro, Monte, and Chascomus. Thirty years later the population was doubled; and in 1810 (when the number was about 40,000) the first estancieros crossed the Rio Salado, till then the Indian frontier. In 1822 the famous (German) Colonel Ranch commenced his campaigns against the Indians, which were the most successful ever waged against them. This chapter comes down to 1829.

"The Life of Dr. Pedro Agrelo" by his son is interesting. He went through strange vicissitudes; fell from the college belfry when a boy, was shot by mistake in the cheek one night at his own door, received 48 stabs in Entre Rios, was imprisoned at Martin Garcia, fell from his azotea, and finally died of apoplexy in 1846.

Dr. Magarinos Cervantes contributes a paper on the Decline of Spain and epoch of the Buccaneers.

A story entitled *Purens Amoris* is well written by Sor Camacho of Lima, where the plot is laid in the close of the 17th century.

The *Suicide* is a tragic tale by Sor Blest Gama, the celebrated Chilean writer.

The vice-roy Abascal, is a biography by Sor Lavalle of a Peruvian ruler of 1806.

In the legal section, we have the *cause celebre* of Alzaga's conspiracy to restore the Spanish rule in 1812.

The review of the *Circulo Literario* comprises a history of the institute and the several conferences since June last, which are already known to our readers.

We are glad to see that D. Vicente F. Lopez promises a paper on American Ethnography for next month. We repeat our opinion, that the *Revista* is up to the standing of the most respectable European magazines.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

On Wednesday a Brazilian sailor was arrested for causing a disturbance in Calle Mayo. It required six men to seize him, as he possessed a herculean development of muscle, and he managed to escape from all the six; but being pursued about 300 yards by some police and sailors he was re-taken, and sent from the *Policia* on board his vessel to be punished in the usual manner.

An Italian named Ambrogio Caraballo was taken for brandishing a sword-cane in Calle Charcas and offering to fight everybody: the *alcalde* succeeded with difficulty in disarming him.

Albano José Mendoza was charged with imprudently cutting open the head of a poor fellow named Lorenzo Deserra. It seems Mendoza had a difference with some neighbor and went into his room for a sword, when, coming out, he mistook Deserra for his adversary and inflicted a dangerous wound.

THE DOLORES MURDER.

The assassin Benito Gomez, sentenced to be shot at Dolores for the murder of an old woman named Reyes Gaston, has confessed his crime. On the 27th of July last he went to the house of deceased, whom he found in the kitchen, with her daughter. The latter went out for a moment, and the old woman (67 years old) commenced to scold Gomez for coming to the house with improper intentions respecting her daughter. Gomez refused to leave the place, whereupon the old woman struck him with a piece of wood, and the murderer drawing his knife stabbed her in several places. At that moment the daughter ran in, and heard her mother cry for help as Gomez was murdering her. The daughter gave the alarm, and the assassin mounting his horse rode away, but was subsequently captured.

In palliation of the crime he alleged improper relations with the old woman, but the evidence showed this to be false.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH LIBRARY.

In conformity with a resolution passed at the last special general meeting of subscribers, applications will be received by the Librarian up to the 15th December, for the purchase of the following periodicals:—Blackwood's Magazine, Cornhill do., Fraser's do., Once A-Week, All the Year Round, Dublin University—Monthlies—To be disposed of two months after receipt.

Edinburgh Review, Westminster do., Quarterly do.—Quarterlies to be disposed of three months after receipt. Times, Economist, Saturday Review, Athenaeum, Punch, Illustrated London News, Wilmer and Smith's European Times—To be disposed of after fresh receipts per British and French mail steamers.

There also exists in the Library a number of old but well-preserved magazines and other periodicals, which the committee have also resolved to dispose of, and for which the Librarian will receive proposals up to the 15th proximo.

By order.
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 21.

A QUESTION OF HISTORY.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen:—The account which you published in this morning's 'Standard' of the taking of the American frigate Essex, by two British men-of-war, in the neutral port of Valparaiso, in the year 1814, in partial or seeming disproof of the account which I cited some weeks since, raises a slight question of historical veracity between Messrs. Ripley and Dana, editors of the *New American Encyclopedia*, and Mr. Arana, the author of a work on the Independence of Chili.

Of the two accounts thus reproduced before the public, which, in all probability, is the more correct? For my own part, having had frequent occasions to test the accuracy of the encyclopedists, and having found them uniformly truthful in their statements, and knowing that they have been generally found so by others of far more research and learning than myself, I have no hesitation in saying, that, in my opinion, their report is decidedly more in keeping with the facts of the case; and the more especially so, as I have before me two other narratives of the combat, which substantially harmonize with the one adduced. Can you, or can the gentleman to whom you refer, render Arana's statement equally strong and trustworthy, by the production of two concurrent authorities recognized or recognizable in the world of quotable history?

Yours, faithfully,

H. R. H.

November 23, 1864.

BATHING ON THE MOLE.

B. Ayres, Nov. 23rd, 1864.
The Mole seems to be the only place at present the people avail themselves of for bathing. Now, the selection of so public and fashionable a thoroughfare I think is a great want of taste. However I went there myself the other night a little late, and, being sufficiently versed in chart to steer clear of fathomless wash-holes, I thought I had no other difficulty to encounter; after being about ten minutes in the water I got up to dress, but to my great surprise that part did not occupy much time, for I was minus the greatest part of my clothing. I at once arrived at the conclusion it was a mistake, and commenced trying on the next good coat I met, but I was soon accosted by a voice, "Aguarde se, amigo;" I had to peaceably withdraw, and, not being well enough acquainted with language, I was unable to put myself in communication with the active detective force of the city.

But it just occurred to me that there was an opening for a new speculation, viz: a bathing place situated in the suburbs, and conducted on that favorite principle called "home style." I would wish such an enterprise every success, and I am sure would return a remunerative profit in a country where people can bathe all the year round, and would be well supported by English men in Buenos Ayres.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE BLOCKADE.

For the information of our home readers, we give the following particulars respecting the Brazilian blockade. The blockade at Paysandú extends from the arroyo San Francisco above the town to the arroyo Saera below it, affecting directly two saladeros, viz. Messrs. Cabal & Williams, and Señor Artigueros. In Salto there is but one saladero, that of Sr. Rivas, and this, as a matter of course, is shut up also.

EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE.

It is to be supposed that the Foreign Ministers resident in Montevideo on being notified of the Brazilian blockade in the river Uruguay, have not sent uniform replies to the Baron Tamandaré, since the several Consuls have given very different instructions to their ship-captains.

The replies of the Ministers not being yet published, although looked for with anxiety by the commercial body, as a basis for their operations, we are forced to speculate on the tenor thereof by the events which have come to our knowledge.

The corps diplomatique seemed to have recognised the blockade as notified by Admiral Tamandaré, but they throw a heavy responsibility on the Brazilian Government, each Minister leaving it to his Government to determine the amount of compensation to be exacted for their subjects.

The events to which we allude are the following:

An English vessel was going to load cargo at Paysandú, when she received intimation from the British gunboat not to commence loading as the term of putting on the blockade, 20th inst., was near at hand. The Brazilian commander insisted on the English vessel taking her cargo, but the captain declined, stating that he would apply at the proper quarter for indemnity for losses sustained.

A Spanish vessel in the same port received notice on the 20th to stop loading her cargo, and to hold no further communication with the shore, but the captain disregarded the notice, and in presence of an armed Brazilian cutter went ashore in his boat, carrying the Spanish flag: the Brazilians did not molest him.

The Spanish schooner, *Africana*, was forced to sell by auction her cargo of groceries for Paysandú.

The blockade of Salto and Paysandú causes much dissatisfaction, as no one can make out its object or purpose. It merely affects commerce, and its injury is almost confined to foreign merchants. It seems to be intended to aid the rebels, while seriously injuring the interests of neutral parties: it promises to be interminable, and will ruin foreign trade without either vindicating the honor of Brazil (which claims to be offended), or directly damaging the Government of Montevideo.—*Reforma Pacifica*.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

By yesterday's steamer we have the *Reforma* and other papers to Wednesday morning. The proposal of Messrs. Proudfoot, Grey and Co. to lay down telegraph-wires from Montevideo to B. Ayres attracts favorable notice, and is at present before the Argentine Government.

Letters from Salto, 19th inst., say the Brazilian army has retired: Col. Piriz scours the district of rebels, and the blockade continues. A correspondent from Paysandú, 7th inst., states that Enrique Castro, with a Colorado force is prowling about. Gen. Netto's Brazilian force is at Tacuarembó. From Colonia we hear that Captain Martinez reconnoitred the district of San José, and reports 400 stragglers of Flores's men, en route for Cerro Largo.

Leandro Gomez has ordered all despatches from Salto to bear the motto "Independence or Death."

The Head-police has published three decrees: 1st, No newspaper or publication can issue from press without previous permission of the authorities. 2nd, Public bathing is permitted for men north of Calle Guaraní, and for females southwest of said street: no children under 12 years allowed to bathe alone. 3rd, Any persons having dogs are obliged to muzzle same with a police-collar.

NOTES AT RANDOM.

Montevideo, Nov. 23, 1864.
Since I last wrote I have been leading a most abominable life, in fact one which no one in the old world would envy. Montevideo is getting worse and worse every day, what with Flores's ineffectual attempt to take a city which he could not keep if he did capture it, and the utter devastation of a country abounding with milk and honey. I am however in hopes that one day or other we shall have peace: peace, did I say? yes, such peace as we may ever expect to get in such a country as this, where the heads of the President, ministers, &c., are about as empty as my pocket. Marriages I hear are about to become quite the rage notwithstanding the present state of matters. A celebrated merchant in this city is about to be married to a well-known young lady in your city: and one of the Montevideo brokers is engaged (according to all accounts), but at all events he is to be seen every night leaning against a post whilst enjoying a most interesting conversation with a young lady on the azotea above. I was told last night that a clerk in a well known English house is about to lead to the altar an exceedingly pretty young lady, of British descent, whom, from the description, I very much suspect I know well.

The Dramatic Club have been asked several times to give another performance, but they do not seem to see the fun of it—however, if I had any influence here, I would certainly do my best to uphold a society which is an honor to the British Clerks of this place.

The thrashing that the Cricket Club here got from the officers of H.M.S. Bombay seems to have revived the members, who were fast sinking into oblivion. Tuesday and Thursday evenings are the appointed days for practice, and which are, I believe, well-attended. An opposition Club has started, which bids fair to beat the old one into obscurity, that is; if they continue with the same energy with which they have begun. A meeting is to be held to-night to appoint a committee, at the head of which I hear is a young man of well-known capabilities, both as regards batting and "balling." The return match with the Bombay officers is to be played on the 8th prox.

As regards politics, I know nothing but what is contained in the newspapers. The *Herschel*, from Liverpool, is expected this week; she will bring a good many passengers, but little cargo. We have had continual rain since twelve o'clock yesterday, which is likely to be of great benefit to the country. H.M.S. *Sattelite* sails to-morrow for the Falkland Islands on a cruise. She takes out with her Captain Atkinson, a gentleman sent out from Lloyds to survey a vessel put into the Islands in distress.

NOTICE.

H.B.M. Postal Agent at Montevideo having made arrangements for the prepayment and registration of letters to the United Kingdom and other parts of the world, in transit through the United Kingdom by means of postage stamps, notice is hereby given that the stamps necessary for the various places included in the above arrangement, and adapted to different weights of letters, can be purchased at the office of the postal agent, Calle Rincon, No. 111, where all prepaid letters must be posted, 24 hours previous to the making up the general English mails.

IMPORTS.

Since the arrival of the *Payta* steamship from Liverpool, anticipating the news brought by the Royal Mail, there has been less if anything doing in cottons than in the previous fortnight, and here is for the moment no disposition whatever shown on the part of buyers, owing to their being pretty well stocked in prints, and white and grey shirtings &c., and somewhat afraid that the *Boardeaux* packet may bring news of a further fall on the outside. In all kinds of dress goods there is also a want of activity at present, but as the French mail is now anxiously looked for, being due in a few days, we may expect to see more doing according to the reports brought by her.

In other English articles the following is a summary of the transactions during the past fourteen days, viz:—Coal—We are without arrivals, but the following sales were effected to arrive—viz, by the *Suez* from Cardiff 557 tons at \$12 ftes. Princess of Wales 900 tons at \$12 ftes. on board, and 330 tons by the *Amelie* from Newport at \$14 ftes. for the rivers.

Lumber—From the States. The cargos by the *Mary Elizabeth*, and the *Bell*, from Boston were placed at \$32 ftes. unloaded. Good lumber scarce.

Sugar—Last sales were at \$77 per duty paid.

Beer—Nothing has reached the market, and figures last paid are 17 rls ftes for Tennant, 16½ rls Aitken, and 14 to 16 rls ftes. in deposit for other various marks.

Iron—In bars assorted, last price 22 rls ftes. in deposit.

Tin—in boxes, \$9½ ftes. per box.

Soda Ash—\$3 on board per cwt.

Salt—From Liverpool 8 rls. on board.

Twine—2,000 Exmemmon, \$500 duty paid.

EXPORTS.

Sales of saladero ox and cow hides during the last fifteen days are 1,000 ox at \$7½ guar. 64 lb. Stock 2,000 hides.

In matadero ox and cow hides the sales are 1,000 ox hides at \$6; 2,000 do.

heavy, 38½ and 38¾. No stock.

In saladero tallow the sales are 100 pipes at 1½; 100 do at 1½. No stock.

Saladero horsehides no sales, no stock.

In hides grease, 3½ without cash. In jerked beef the sales are 6,000 qq. at 12½; 2,500 qq. at 11½. Stock 24,000 qq.

The total sales of dry ox and cow hides during the fortnight are 25,000. The total stock of all classes, 159,000 hides.

In American hides no sales; price nominal at 31 r for 20 lb average, for classified hides. Stock 45,000.

In German hides the sales are 7,000 hides. Matadero ox 50 rls, 19½ to 30½ lb; matadero cow, 39 rls, 22½ lb; camp ox, 47 rls, 28 lb; camp cow, 38 rls, 22½. Stock 8,000 hides, mostly cows.

In Spanish, French and Italian hides the sales are 18,000 hides. Stock, 106,000.

Heavy, 37½, to 48.

Light, 31 to 20 lb. average.

Kip and calfskins, 38 rls.

Concordia, 34 rls.

Cordova, 35½ c 36 rls.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

Balance for the month of October, 1864:—

DEBIT.	
Capital paid up	\$ 2,000,000
Reserved	337,643 66
Accounts Current and	
Deposits	7,340,685 61
Emission	2,355,249 58
	\$12,033,578 85

CREDIT.	
Bills receivable	\$ 2,970,607 84
Accounts Current	8,149,945 13
Cash	913,025 88
	\$12,033,578 85

E.O.E.

Montevideo, Nov. 5, 1864.

(Signed)

p.p. MAUA & CO.

J. L. DA COSTA GUIMARAENS.

ON 'CHANGE.

	Nov. 24.
Paper price of ounces	\$466½
Do. Sovereigns	143
First price of patacons	29 15
Second	29 10
Third	29 15
Cash sales, 23,941.	

TIME SALES.

	For Wednesday	29 15
Saturday	20,150	29 15
Dec. 31	24,000	29 10
" 5	2,000	29 10
" 24	10,000	29 10
Total sales, 131,941.		

Paper money depreciated again to-day, and specie was in good demand. Exchange on England was even firmer than on yesterday, and the rate for first class bills receded to 49. The total amount drawn for the packet is estimated at £200,000 sterling, including French bills.

We heard nothing to-day about specie shipments, but a heavy loan for five millions currency was talked of, which the Provincial Bank declined to make.

The arrival of the French packet is looked forward to with the greatest anxiety: she will probably arrive in Montevideo on Saturday evening and be in Buenos Ayres on Monday morning. Some of the brokers say that there is a demand for gold by outsiders, and that it is this which is driving up specie.

In the wool markets there was a little more activity this morning, and some first-class wools were sold at \$100 mc per arroba. The arrivals are very heavy. Owing to the rains, the carts have been detained outside for a few days, but are now coming in.

Several vessels are loading wool in port for Antwerp, but freights are rather slack than otherwise. We could hear of no charters to-day.

Wool sold in auction by Mr. Thomas Gowland in the market on the 11th of September.

800 ar. good mestiza	\$87.
150 " " mesela	76,4

PRODUCE SALES.

200 dry cowhides	\$120
1100 do do	110
400 do do	108
1200 ar. wool, mestiza, fine	\$103
1600 do do do	106
700 do do do	100
1500 do do do	95
1600 do do do	94
3150 do do do	90
2800 kls do regular	85
600 do do do	84
650 do do do	72
40 pipes mares' grease, with-	
out cask	35½
150 dry cow hides, Rosario	38,5 rls
200 ar. fine wool, Entre Rios	26½

English Carpenters.
92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92
We the undersigned beg leave to notify our friends and the public in general that we have commenced business in the above line, and hope by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be executed with the greatest facility and exactness.
JOHN COBBY.
JOHN J. DOWNING.
N.B.—Camp orders will be attended too with the greatest possible care.
3m 04.

ANTONIO ROSTAING,
Successor to Owen LYNCH in the saddlery and harness warehouse.
93 CALLE PIEDAD 98.
Respectfully informs the customers of this establishment that he will continue to carry on the above business in all its branches, and hopes that by moderate charges, and giving a good article he will merit a continuance of the support hitherto given to the late proprietor.
Camp orders promptly attended to, and all sorts of repairs executed on the shortest notice.
An Irish lad wanted as apprentice.
025 m.

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela.

NOTICE.
We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.
BARRY & WALKER.
97 Calle Defensa.

(COPY.)
"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin, 6th May 1864.
"We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres.
(Signed)
"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & Co."
1 m 53.

IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
JUST RECEIVED ex "THYRA" & "PARAGUAY,"
An immense assortment of Men's and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING
Suitable for every Season, and of First Class Materials.
T. FALLON,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
n 6 x.

Notice
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co" hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.
Buenos Ayres, July 4th. 861.
J. M. JOHN BEST & BROS.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CAJAL CHACABUCCO, 13
Sept 50

CIGARS.
E. RATHJE,
60 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Fresh arrivals every month.
n 21, x

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Maua and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount. These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maua and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Maua and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Maua and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P.p. Maua and Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

- First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.
- Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p c) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
- Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
- Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
- Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class	£35.
2nd "	£25.
3rd "	£16.
Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—	
1st Class	£65.
2nd "	£45.
3rd "	£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The URUGUAY will sail on the 3rd of December.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Payon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Payon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.
n 16 x

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received,

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) which we are offering at lowest possible cash prices at

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER

PARA EL 25 DE MAYO

Salen los dias—2-10-18-26.

Regresa los dias—6-14-22-28

Las salidas son de la Estacion Moreno.

AGENCIA RIVADAVIA 189.

Empresarios,

SABORIDO Y GARCIA.

s 41 x.

F. DONOVAN AND CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
84, CALLE PIEDRAS.

2m w&d. of.
WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
W&D, Aug 25, 1 y

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

IDA.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

DIAS DE FIESTA.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Trén.	25 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Oliveros	Trén.	25 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Oliveros
1	8 30	11 40	12 30	1 30	1	8 30	11 40	12 30	1 30
2	9 30	12 40	1 30	2 30	2	9 30	12 40	1 30	2 30
3	10 30	1 40	2 30	3 30	3	10 30	1 40	2 30	3 30
4	11 30	2 40	3 30	4 30	4	11 30	2 40	3 30	4 30
5	12 30	3 40	4 30	5 30	5	12 30	3 40	4 30	5 30
6	1 30	4 40	5 30	6 30	6	1 30	4 40	5 30	6 30
7	2 30	5 40	6 30	7 30	7	2 30	5 40	6 30	7 30
8	3 30	6 40	7 30	8 30	8	3 30	6 40	7 30	8 30
9	4 30	7 40	8 30	9 30	9	4 30	7 40	8 30	9 30
10	5 30	8 40	9 30	10 30	10	5 30	8 40	9 30	10 30
11	6 30	9 40	10 30	11 30	11	6 30	9 40	10 30	11 30
12	7 30	10 40	11 30	12 30	12	7 30	10 40	11 30	12 30

Trén.	25 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Oliveros	Trén.	25 de Mayo	Retiro	Belgrano	Oliveros
1	8 30	11 40	12 30	1 30	1	8 30	11 40	12 30	1 30
2	9 30	12 40	1 30	2 30	2	9 30	12 40	1 30	2 30
3	10 30	1 40	2 30	3 30	3	10 30	1 40	2 30	3 30
4	11 30	2 40	3 30	4 30	4	11 30	2 40	3 30	4 30
5	12 30	3 40	4 30	5 30	5	12 30	3 40	4 30	5 30
6	1 30	4 40	5 30	6 30	6	1 30	4 40	5 30	6 30
7	2 30	5 40	6 30	7 30	7	2 30	5 40	6 30	7 30
8	3 30	6 40	7 30	8 30	8	3 30	6 40	7 30	8 30
9	4 30	7 40	8 30	9 30	9	4 30	7 40	8 30	9 30
10	5 30	8 40	9 30	10 30	10	5 30	8 40	9 30	10 30
11	6 30	9 40	10 30	11 30	11	6 30	9 40	10 30	11 30
12	7 30	10 40	11 30	12 30	12	7 30	10 40	11 30	12 30

MEDICINE FOR THE POOR

Radway's Ready Relief is the poor man's best friend, for it will relieve him of pain in a few minutes, and cure him if sick without loss of time. If the laborer, the mechanic, sailor, wood-cutter, the boatman, the farmer, the merchant, the student or the professional man is seized with pain or is sick Radway's Ready Relief will cure him quickly. No one day in a year need be lost by sickness, if this medicine is used when pain or discomfort is experienced. It should be in every hut, cabin, house, place, shop, camp, barge, canal boat in the land. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

Holloway's Pills.

When the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion or worried by nervous fancies or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES.
Is now replete with an unequalled variety of
NEW GOODS,
Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles specially suited to the wants of
CAMP PURCHASERS.
61 CORRIENTES 61
1m 10

Cotton Seed for the Million
Fresh Cotton Seed to supply the whole Argentine Republic on hand at the STANDARD office. Parties requiring seed should apply without delay, as it is going fast, and now is the season for sowing.
7 Calle Belgrano. o 26 15p

To English Travellers
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this

charges are most moderate.
Wines superb
Table d'Hôte on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and
bath, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
101 of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

Hotel De Genève,
43—Calle Mayo—43.
(formerly Hotel de Commerce.)
This establishment has been got up entirely new, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of comfort. The proprietor has the honor to announce to the public that he receives pensioners, and offers every convenience of board and lodging for gentlemen or families.
1m 53

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate:
ANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
1m

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in the most perfect manner, so that they are perfectly natural, and give a beautiful appearance to the mouth, and preserve all the natural teeth.
Teeth made of gold, silver, or porcelain, and fitted to the natural teeth, so that they are perfectly natural, and give a beautiful appearance to the mouth, and preserve all the natural teeth.
Teeth made of gold, silver, or porcelain, and fitted to the natural teeth, so that they are perfectly natural, and give a beautiful appearance to the mouth, and preserve all the natural teeth.

Situation Wanted.
By a young man recently arrived, of active business habits. Can keep accounts and make himself general useful. Address J. D. 'Standard' office. 3p n25

Wanted.
A young man recently arrived in this country wishes employment in a store: is a good scholar, and would make himself useful. Address E. S. C. 'Standard' office. 3p n25

Wanted a Situation.
As Overseer or Book-keeper of an Estancia, by a young man lately arrived from Ireland. Address I. J. 'Standard' office. 3p n25

Medianeros.
Wanted a couple for the Arroyo del Medio. This is a great chance; none but men of character need apply. Address 'Irish Estanciero,' No. 89 Calle Estados Unidos. n25 1m

Wanted.
A man and his wife (Irish) without family, are anxious to find employment in the camp. The husband can mind sheep &c., having been already in the camp, and the wife understands cooking &c. Both would make themselves generally useful, and can give the best references. Apply at No. 66 Piedad. 3p N24.

Wanted.
A maid servant for a small family. Apply at 472 Calle Piedad en los bajos. 3p N24.

Required at once.
A nice, well-conducted servant girl, smart, able to attend table, and act as housemaid; good wages paid, must speak a little Spanish or French besides English. Apply 21 Calle Las Piedras. 3p 24

Cochman or to take Charge of Horses.
A steady experienced man wants a situation as above, or in any similar capacity. First-rate references. Address M. J. Standard office. 3p n23

Wanted.
In an English family a situation as Nurse and Housemaid. Apply M. N. 'Standard' office. 3p n23

Wanted.
A Cook for a small family in a Quinta near town. Apply No. 67 Calle de Cuyo. 3p n23

Wanted.
A female servant in a German family to take care of children. Apply at 58 Calle Defensa. 6p N23.

Wanted.
A Matron for the British hospital. Applications to Committee to be left at Messrs. C. T. Getting and Co.'s, Calle Defensa. 6p n22

Employment.
A young man (a Swiss) speaking three languages fluently and writing a good hand is desirous of a situation in any light capacity where trust and confidence are required. Apply to Messrs. Jaeggli & Diavet, Watchmakers, calle del Peru, No. 2.

Wanted.
A Married Couple, (without children) in every respect to manage a Dairy and take charge of Dairy Stock. References as to character and fitness required. Apply, Standard office, A.Z. 029, 1m

Gute.
Dampfkessel & Maschinen-Schmiede finden gute Anstellung in No. 238, calle Cerrito & in der werkstatte der Herren Sherman & Cie., in Boca del Riachuelo. 1m-n13

Wanted.
Blacksmiths and boiler-makers, calle Cerrito, No. 238, Sherman & Co., and at the large iron-works in front of Sor. Casares, Boca del Riachuelo. 1m-n13

To Let.
A house at San Jose de Flores, with five rooms, kitchen and other offices; likewise a garden with plenty of vegetables, flowers and fruit trees. It will not be let unless on a lease from 1 to three years. Apply to Calle Tacuari No. 41, at any hour. 9p n24

To Let.
A Deposit Store in Calle Balcarce, one square from the old Custom House. Apply to R. & J. Carlisle & Co. Piedad 108. 6p n23

To Let—Furnished Apartments.
A fine Sala, with Bedroom adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate. CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258. 20p. 08.

To Rent.
An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep. For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x.

To Rent
A house of seven rooms, with kitchen, well, &c. It has a quinta attached with many fruit and shade trees, also a stable for two horses and place of carriage, having a side entrance. This place is situated in Calle Santa Fé, corner of Larrea. It is in a healthy location, airy and pleasant, and has all the advantages of the city and country combined. It will be rented at a very moderate price, and on contract if desired. The keys may be found at the store on the corner, or at No. 44 Calle Esmeralda. 6p N19

Campo.
Se vende la accion a la compra de un Campo como de una Legua y con frente a un arroyo y como a una legua de un pueblo al Sud. para traficar ocurrese Calle Moreno No. 216 de 8 a 11 de la mañana y de la 4 a 6 de la tarde. 3p N. 24

Camps.
To be rented in lots of 1, 1, or 1 league, some splendid camp for sheep, distant 35 leagues from town, price \$3500 mpc. The camps adjoin Mr. Kean's, three leagues from the Salado, in the Partido 25 de Mayo, and is known by the name of Eusebio Perez. The owner is Don J. Justo Berida. For further information apply at 27 Calle Belgrano; or on the Establishment to S. Staples. Also to be sold one or half a league of good camp, cheap. Strangers preferred. 15p. n23.

Rams for Sale.
Offspring of pure Negretti and Rambouillet fathers; at the estancia of L. de Chapeaurouge, partido de San Antonio de Areco. n 16, 10 p

Sheep.
Wanted to buy two thousand "a sacar de la pata." Apply Reconquista 51. n25 3p

Flock of Sheep for Sale.
A flock of 1,600 sheep at Capilla del Señor is offered for sale. Apply to the owner, Mr. Thomas Elliff, in Capilla del Señor, or to Mr. Michael Duggan, Plaza Once. 4p, w, n1

Fine Sheep on Sale.
From 500 to 1,000 fine ram-breeding sheep for sale at an Irish estancia, near the Guardia del Monte. The sheep are of the finest quality in the country. Apply to Mr. David Dillon, Estancia Rosario, Guardia del Monte. 026. 1m. w&d

Merinos.
For Sale at the Estancia de los Merinos in the partido of San Vicente, from one to two thousand fine Merino Sheep, in lots to suit the purchasers. For further particulars apply to Henry Harratt, No. 490 Calle Defensa, or to Charles Harratt at the said Estancia. n3 1m w d.

To Professors, Teachers, &c.
Just received four cases of educational works, the best English textbooks; Ollendorff's, Romer's, and dictionaries in several languages. These books will be sold at former prices at wholesale and retail. H. LOEDEL, calle del Peru, 45. 9p-n25.

Next Year.
Already on sale Lett's Diaries for 1865, Nos. 8, 11, 13, 18, 3, (the scribbling with blotting paper) and three sizes for pocket use; Lett's large and small office calendars; Pocket Diaries for 1865 in Spanish just to hand; nautical almanacs, 1865. G. & H. MACKERN, 44 San Martin. (Site of former club house.) 6p-n21

Works of Mr. J. M. Larsen.
On sale at Mort's book-store, opposite the College, No. 45 calle Bolivar. Horace's Ars Poetica, in Spanish, with notes, 2nd edition. 8 5
Horace's Ars Poetica, in Latin prose, with introduction and notes. 10
Cicero Pro Milone in the Latin text. 10
Odes of Horace, 1st book, Latin and Spanish prose. 10
Odes of Horace (with life) 1st book, in Spanish. 10
Enéid of Virgil, 1st book, in Latin and Spanish prose, 2nd edition. 10
Enéid of Virgil, 2nd book, in Latin and Spanish prose, with introduction and notes. 10
Enéid of Virgil, 2nd book, version in Spanish. 5
Enéid of Virgil, 3rd book, in Spanish and Latin prose, with notes. 10
Pocket Mythology. 5
The Temples, a philosophical novel taken from the German, 2nd edition. 10
Longinus, treatise On the Sublime, taken from the Greek, with all fragments, and life of the author. 15
Elements of Ancient History, for use of schools, in card 1 vol. 15

General Gunsmiths and Armors.
E. PARIS.
Calle Rivadavia No. 20.
In this establishment a splendid assortment of revolvers, English Transversals, also French revolvers.
Double waterproof central fire caps. Fulminantes a prueba de agua.
Capsules contre l'humidité.
General assortment of cartridges, and in the same establishment fire arms of every make are repaired. N18.9p E. PARIS.

THE PRISONER'S SONG.
(Canto del Prisionero)
By Monsieur NESSLER.
This Argentine melody for the piano is for sale at the following music stores:—Messrs. Jacob and Domenico, 64 Calle Peru; M. Guion, 117 Florida; and G. Cornu, 67 Bolivar. 029 m.

INTERESTING AUCTION
BY B. BALCARCE & CO.,
In front of the San Fernando Canal, of an extensive and beautiful piece of land, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

On the above-named day, by order of the owner, will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, for cash, a splendid quinta in San Fernando de Bella Vista, with ranchos formed on a large and costly base that may be suitable for building, with trees and fenced in, on which there is already established a café, which gives a monthly income of \$500.
The land comprises 267 yards in front N.E., by 1457 yards in depth S.E., and 15 yards; moreover it is unnecessary to recommend the present importance of this beautiful place.
The title-deeds are in perfect order, and at present before the ex-Governor.
For further information, apply at the auctioneer's, No. 29 Calle Buen Orden.

BY THE SAME.
A piece of land, 2 old carts, and 1 new, in the Calle Garantías, No. 53, between the Calles Piedad and Cangallo, paved and lighted with gas, 14 squares from the Plaza Lorea, to come off on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. The said land comprises 7 yards front to the West, and 35 in depth, with 1 new room and 2 old.

AUCTION.
By B. BALCARCE & CO.

To be sold on 23rd of December by auction a piece of land with ranchos situated in calle Posos, between Venezuela and Belgrano; belonging to Josefa Esciza and Estanislao Correa, her son, by order of the Señor Juez de Primera Instancia, Dr. Dn. Miguel Garcia Fernandez. It will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, and contains ten yards in front towards the west and forty-eight in depth to the east, four brick rooms (thatched roofs and one with a brick roof), seven fruit trees, and all fenced in. It has been valued at \$29,700, and will not be sold for less than two-thirds of what it has been valued at.
For further particulars apply at the office of Señor Maluierca.

By THE SAME.
At the town of San Fernando, to take place the 27th inst., the beautiful piece of land belonging to Mr. A. Justin Pavia and sons, two and a half squares from the first towards the centre in front of the bridge that crosses the Tigre.
It contains 35 yards in front, N.W., and 50 in depth S.E., and is joined by Don Antonio Lahitte. It is fenced in and has two wooden rooms a galpon, a well, and a large door. It is a first-rate place to establish a timber-yard or any other business.
It will be sold in one or more lots.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA.
Director, Mr. PONGERARD, of the University College of London.
First-rate Commercial education.
Nothing but French and English spoken.
N.B.—Spacious grounds and beautiful quinta, at the foot of the Calle Buen Orden hill, in view of the English Hospital. n 8 x

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTENO.
Established in 1855.
205—MAYPU—205.
Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH. 6 m 027.

Spanish Class.
An evening class has been got up for thorough instruction in the above language. Class hours from 7 to 8 p.m. Two more subscribers wanted. Apply to PROF. LOEDEL Calle Peru 45. 6p N18.

Just Received ex "Paraguay,"
A fresh selection of
DRAPERY GOODS.
Well worthy the attention of those residing in the Camp, including almost every article necessary for Camp use, with an immense stock of Boys', Youths' and Men's
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, and 68 Piedad.
n9 1m d w

THE ERIN HOTEL.
DENIS T. BERGIN
Bergin to inform his friends and countrymen in town and camp, that he has recently opened a Hotel at No. 66 Calle Cuyo, between San Martin and Reconquista. This Hotel will be carried on in the home style.
The proprietor also wishes to say that he will guarantee every comfort that is required, and the strictest attention shall be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. There is also a supply of gas in every room, which makes the place very comfortable.
Breakfast, from 9 to 11; dinner, 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 tea, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2.
First-class Wines for table. n24.3p.1w

B. PARODYS
Clothing Store,
51—CANGALLO—51

Just received a new assortment of ready-made Clothing for men and children. Hats, Ties, Gloves, Shirts, and fancy Cloths. n 9, 15 p

Wool, Wool, Wool.
Second hand saddles for sale at Allison's stables, Rivadavia 23, Plaza 25 de Mayo. 6p N19.

General Post Office.
Registered letters per Mersey Nov. 14th 1864.

James Cunningham, care of Rev. Father Connelly; Adam Reynolds, care Rev. H. R. Nicholson.

Wool.
First-rate dry stores for depositing 20,000 lb. of wool in Calle Balcarce No. 186. n 16, 9 p

Claret.
A few casks of superior quality, for family use, on Sale at No. 66 Calle Defensa. 6p n23

Tetley's XX Bitter Beer,
In kilderkins, on sale at No. 20 Calle Chacabuco. n 16, 1 m

Splendid Waggon.
To be sold a first class American express waggon, every way suited for the camp. Apply at Mr. Coffin's, No. 85 Calle Esmeralda. 3p N24.

Just Received.
A large assortment of portable Crimean beds, highly suited for camp and travelling purposes at J. Underwood's, Calle Potosi No. 89. n24 1m

Rats! Rats! Rats!
Those who have their houses infested with these vermin should use "the Phosphoric Paste." The best preparation ever invented for killing rats and mice. Sold only by FERNANDO GUERRI, Calle Piedad No. 145, 147, 149. 15p N24.

SAN JUAN, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Silver Mines in Rosario.
The undersigned, duly authorised by Major Rickard, invites all the shareholders of the extinguished company to take shares in the new one at present in course of formation in Europe.
Any who may be so disposed, will please apply to the undersigned, No. 186 Calle Tucuman, between the hours of eight and ten in the morning, or four and six in the afternoon.
The list will remain open until the 15th day of December next.

JOHN GREENWAY.
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 22, 1864.
N.B. A list of Shareholders will also be open at the Counting-house, Calle Reconquista, No. 51, where shares can likewise be subscribed for. n24. 6p

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS 25 DE MAYO Y SALADILLO,
DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA
CON CARUAGES TIRADOS AL PECHO

PARA LOBOS
Saldrá los dias — 2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30.
Regresa los dias — 1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25-27-29.
Para 25 de Mayo
Saldrá de Buenos Ayres, Todos los JUEVES.
Regresa del 25 " los DOMINGOS.
Para el Saladillo
Las salidas son de la Estacion Merlo. Agencia Rivadavia, 189.
Empresarios. SABORIDO Y GARCIA

Revolvers and Self-loading Rifles.
A lot of Colt's and pocket revolvers; also the latest invention of self-loading rifles, which fire seven shots.
For sale at No. 54, 55 and 56, Paseo Julio. 1m-027

To Country Purchasers.
Just received, a fresh assortment of goods. Cotton and wool corduroy, Windsor cords, Moleskin, extra heavy Scotch tweeds, check for shirts best quality; check shirts, Crimea shirts, Flannels, 12-4 flannel for Petticoats, knitting yarn, knitting cotton, Linsey wooleys, 6-4 Tartans, grey sheeting, linen ticking, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12-4 blankets, and a large assortment of dress goods.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Pea jackets, Windsor cord pants, cotton cords, Felt cloth pants, tweed pants, boy's shirts, vests, ponchos, and many other articles expressly suited for camp use, all of which are offered at moderate prices at
ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.
25 and 27—Defensa—25 and 27. N18 1m.

ICE, ICE, ICE,
For sale, by wholesale, in the Steam Distillery, Plaza 11 de Setiembre and at the following places:
Botica y Drogueria Demarchi, Calle Defensa No. 159, 161.
Almacén de Marius Granier, Calle Piedad No. 13, esquina San Martin.
Almacén de German Scheiner, Calle Peru No. 81.
Almacén de Boggero, Calle Piedad, esquina Libertad.
Confiteria del Aguila, Calle Florida No. 92.
Confiteria del Globo, Calle Florida, esquina Tucuman.
Confiteria de la Victoria, Calle Victoria, No. 100.
Café del Plata, Calle Rivadavia.
Café de la Armonia, Calle Cangallo.
Café de la Amistad, Calle de Julio. n 8, 1 m

WINE AND PORTER.
Superior London Stout in quarts and pints.
Superior Double Extra Stout in do do.
Superior All-opp's Strong Ale in quarts.
Superior Pale Ale (variety of brands) in quarts and pints.
Superior strong Draught Ale in kegs and barrels.
Superior Kato do do in do.
Butter do do in barrels.
Burton do do in kilderkins.
A cask of Allon Ale always on tap at Suttall's Store, No. 92 CALLE 25 MAYO. 1 m

Letchford's Wax Vestas.
LETFCHORD & CO
Hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas; and having recently built an extensive factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture, they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting Letchford's "make," as others are often substituted.
3 COLT'S-LANE, BETHNAL-GREEN LONDON.

DAY AND MARTIN'S
Real Japan Blacking
97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.
For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.
SOLD BY ALL THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN THE COLONY.
In Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d., each.
D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against Spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.
*Orders through Mercantile Houses.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, as Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Tackle, or Dock, and the cargoes of such ships; also Shipyards and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals; and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Subscribed and Invested Capital—£1,600,000.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Augustus Gibb, Esq., Chairman.
William K. Robinson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Robert C. L. Bevan, Esq.
Aug. H. Beaumont, Esq.
Charles Carr, Esq.
Edward H. Chapman, Esq.
George Henry Culler, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.
George Field, Esq.
John G. Fleming, Esq.
George H. H. H. Esq.
Samuel Hibbert, Esq.
EX-DIRECTORS.
Thomas G. Barclay, Esq.
James C. C. Bell, Esq.
Geo. Wm. Cottam, Esq.
James Brand, Esq.
James Carr, Esq.
W. Burnley Hume, Esq.
EX-AUDITORS.—Paul Butler, Esq.
William Lyall, Esq.
John Scott, Esq.
Newman Smith, Esq.
James Marryat, Esq.
James Scott, Esq.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES.
Messrs JOHN BEST and BROS.
92 RIVADAVIA.

DIED.
On the 8th instant, in her 24th year, Miss Felicia Imogene, youngest daughter of Mr. James Rutherford, of this city. She departed this life in a true Christian faith in "better things," and the loss of this amiable girl will ever be deplored deeply by her family and friends.
At Rio Janeiro, on Oct 21st, aged 26 years, of gangrene, Mr. Frederick David Blythem, a native of England. Deceased was unmarried.

"THE STANDARD"—Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULLHALL.